09/778,926

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:22:29 ON 28 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:22:47 ON
     28 FEB 2005
L1           465 S TYPING AND PRION
L2           390 S L1 AND SIZE?
L3           363 S L2 AND RATIO?
L4            34 S L3 AND PRP?
L5            33 S L4 AND STANDARD
L6             2 S L5 AND GLYCOFORM?

=> s l3 and prion protein
L7           29 L3 AND PRION PROTEIN

=>
=> s prpsc and prion
L8         4471 PRPSC AND PRION

=> s l8 and glycoform
L9           39 L8 AND GLYCOFORM

=> s l9 and typing
L10           2 L9 AND TYPING

=> d l10 bib abs 1-2

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2003:792951  CAPLUS
DN   139:379303
TI   Molecular analysis of cases of Italian sheep scrapie and comparison with
     cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and experimental BSE in
     sheep
AU   Nonno, Romolo; Esposito, Elena; Vaccari, Gabriele; Conte, Michela; Marcon,
     Stefano; Di Bari, Michele; Ligios, Ciriaco; Di Guardo, Giovanni; Agrimi,
     Umberto
CS   Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome,
     Italy
SO   Journal of Clinical Microbiology (2003), 41(9), 4127-4133
     CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PB   American Society for Microbiology
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Concerns have been raised about the possibility that the bovine spongiform
     encephalopathy (BSE) agent could have been transmitted to sheep
     populations via contaminated feedstuff.  The objective of the authors'
     study was to investigate the suitability of mol. strain typing
     methods as a surveillance tool for studying scrapie strain variations and
     for differentiating PrPSc from sheep scrapie, BSE, and sheep
     BSE.  The authors studied 38 Italian sheep scrapie cases from 13
     outbreaks, along with a British scrapie case, an exptl. ovine BSE, and 3
     BSE cases, by analyzing the glycoform patterns and the apparent
     mol. masses of the nonglycosylated forms of semipurified,
     proteinase-treated PrPSc.  Both criteria were able to clearly
     differentiate sheep scrapie from BSE and ovine exptl. BSE.  PrPSc
     from BSE and sheep BSE showed a higher glycoform ratio and a
     lower mol. mass of the nonglycosylated form compared to scrapie
     PrPSc.  Scrapie cases displayed homogeneous PrPSc
     features regardless of breed, flock, and geog. origin.  The
     glycoform patterns observed varied with the antibody used, but either
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a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (F99/97.6.1) or a polyclonal antibody (P7-7) was able to distinguish scrapie from BSE **PrPSc**. While more extensive surveys are needed to further corroborate these findings, the authors' results suggest that large-scale mol. screening of sheep populations for BSE surveillance may be eventually possible.
RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:334822 USPATFULL
TI Diagnostic method
IN Stack, Michael James, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM
Chaplin, Melanie Jane, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM
Clark, Jemma, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2004265904 A1 20041230
AI US 2004-493572 A1 20040513 (10)
WO 2002-GB4789 20021023
PRAI GB 2001-25606 20011025
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC, 1100 N GLEBE ROAD, 8TH FLOOR, ARLINGTON, VA, 22201-4714
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 692
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for **typing** a strain of a transmissible spongiform encephalophathy (TSE) in an infected animal, said method comprising: a) separating a sample of abnormal **prion** protein on the basis of molecular weight and/or **glycoform** ratios, and detecting the separated forms; b) detecting in the sample the presence of a peptide sequence, wherein the presence of said peptide sequence within abnormal **prion** protein is capable of distinguishing a particular strain of TSE from others, and c) using the results of (a) and (b) to determine the type of TSE strain present in the sample. The method may be used in particular to distinguish BSE from scrapie in sheep.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:22:29 ON 28 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:22:47 ON
     28 FEB 2005
L1          465 S TYPING AND PRION
L2          390 S L1 AND SIZE?
L3          363 S L2 AND RATIO?
L4           34 S L3 AND PRP?
L5           33 S L4 AND STANDARD
L6            2 S L5 AND GLYCOFORM?
L7           29 S L3 AND PRION PROTEIN
L8         4471 S PRPSC AND PRION
L9           39 S L8 AND GLYCOFORM
L10           2 S L9 AND TYPING
L11         177 S RATIO (5A) PRP
L12          13 S RATIO (5A) PRP?(3A) GLYCOFORM?
L13          11 DUP REM L12 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l11 not l12
L14        167 L11 NOT L12

=> s l14 and typing
L15         10 L14 AND TYPING

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16          10 DUP REM L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l16 bib abs 1-10

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 10  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:166069  USPATFULL
TI     Sodium dodecyl sulfate compositions for inactivating prions
IN     Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
       Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES
PI     US 2004127559      A1   20040701
AI     US 2003-735454     A1   20031212 (10)
RLI    Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-56222, filed on 22 Jan 2002, GRANTED,
       Pat. No. US 6720355 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-904178,
       filed on 11 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6719988 Continuation-in-part
       of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, ABANDONED
       Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000,
       GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
       1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6331296
       Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999,
       GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
       1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614
       Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998,
       ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20
       Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536,
       filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO
       PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN   Number of Claims: 41
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3476
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at either a low pH of 4.0 or less or a high pH of 10.0 or more either of which allows for an environment under which the active component (which is preferably sodium dodecyl sulfate) destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed which method can use but do not require higher temperatures and long period of exposure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:166068 USPATFULL

TI Sodium dodecyl sulfate compositions for inactivating prions

IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES

PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2004127558 A1 20040701

AI US 2003-735140 A1 20031212 (10)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-56222, filed on 22 Jan 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6720355 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-904178, filed on 11 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6719988 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6331296 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025

CLMN Number of Claims: 38

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3467

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at either a low pH of 4.0 or less or a high pH of 10.0 or more either of which allows for an environment under which the active component (which is preferably sodium dodecyl sulfate) destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed which method can use but do not require higher temperatures and long period of exposure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:70108 USPATFULL

TI Method for detecting prions
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri, Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004053335 A1 20040318
AI US 2003-641663 A1 20030814 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-699033, filed on 27 Oct 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6620629 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1328
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides assays for identifying the levels of both protease sensitive and protease resistant conformers of PrP.sup.Sc in a sample. In a preferred embodiment, the assay comprises determining levels of total PrP.sup.Sc in a sample, subjecting the PrP.sup.Sc fraction to treatment with a protease that selectively hydrolyzes the protease sensitive PrP.sup.Sc (sPrP.sup.Sc) conformers, and quantifying the levels of sPrP.sup.Sc in the sample. The ability to detect sPrP.sup.Sc allows early detection of prions, since the PrP.sup.Sc in easily accessible biological samples such as blood is predominantly sPrP.sup.Sc. The ratio of sPrP.sup.Sc to rPrP.sup.Sc also allows the identification of a particular prion strain in an infected sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:69606 USPATFULL
TI Sodium dodecyl sulfate compositions for inactivating prions
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004052833 A1 20040318
AI US 2003-641687 A1 20030814 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-56222, filed on 22 Jan 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-904178, filed on 11 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6331296 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 38

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3478
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at either a low pH of 4.0 or less or a high pH of 10.0 or more either of which allows for an environment under which the active component (which is preferably sodium dodecyl sulfate) destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed which method can use but do not require higher temperatures and long period of exposure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:4268 USPATFULL
TI Sodium dodecyl sulfate compositions for inactivating prions
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003004312 A1 20030102
US 6720355 B2 20040413
AI US 2002-56222 A1 20020122 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-904178, filed on 11 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6331296 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3471
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at either a low pH of 4.0 or less or a high pH of 10.0 or more either of which allows for an environment under which the active component (which is preferably sodium dodecyl sulfate) destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed which method can use but do not require higher temperatures and long period of exposure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:246844 USPATFULL
TI Method for detecting prions
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri, Concord, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6620629 B1 20030916
AI US 2000-699033 20001027 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LREP Bozicevic, Karl, Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1459
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides assays for identifying the levels of both protease sensitive and protease resistant conformers of PrP.sup.Sc in a sample. In a preferred embodiment, the assay comprises determining levels of total PrP.sup.Sc in a sample, subjecting the PrP.sup.Sc fraction to treatment with a protease that selectively hydrolyzes the protease sensitive PrP.sup.Sc (sPrP.sup.Sc) conformers, and quantifying the levels of sPrP.sup.Sc in the sample. The ability to detect sPrP.sup.Sc allows early detection of prions, since the PrP.sup.Sc in easily accessible biological samples such as blood is predominantly sPrP.sup.Sc. The ratio of sPrP.sup.Sc to rPrP.sup.Sc also allows the identification of a particular prion strain in an infected sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:78206 USPATFULL
TI Antiseptic compositions for inactivating prions
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002041859 A1 20020411
US 6719988 B2 20040413
AI US 2001-904178 A1 20010711 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 22

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3354
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at a pH of 4.0 or less which allows for an environment under which the active component destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:3842 USPATFULL
TI Assay for specific strains of multiple disease related conformations of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, UNITED STATES
Cohen, Fred E., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002001817 A1 20020103
US 6617119 B2 20030909
AI US 2001-901865 A1 20010709 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Assay methodology of the invention allows for: (1) determining if a sample contains a conformation of a protein which is associated with disease and the concentration and amount of such if present; (2) determining the amount of protease resistant disease related protein in a sample and by subtracting that amount from the total amount of disease related protein present determining the amount of protease sensitive disease protein in the sample; and (3) determining the strain and incubation time of a disease related protein by (i) relating the relative amounts of protease resistant and protease sensitive protein to known strains to thereby determine the strain; and (ii) plotting the concentration of protease sensitive protein on a graph of incubation time versus concentration of protease sensitive protein for known strains to predict the incubation time of an unknown strain of pathogenic protein in a sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:88925 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PI US 2001001061 A1 20010510
AI US 2000-731419 A1 20001205 (9)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2288
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which makes it possible to determine the presence of a diseased related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc or the β-sheet form of βA4) in a sample. A sample is divided into two portions and the first portion is cross-linked to a first solid support and then contacted with a labeled antibody which binds to a non-disease form of the protein with a higher degree of affinity (e.g., 4 to 30 fold higher) than to the disease form of the protein. The second portion is treated in a manner which causes any disease form of the protein to change conformation to a form with a higher binding affinity for the labeled antibody. The treated second portion is then bound to a second solid support and contacted with labeled antibody. The level of labeled antibody binding to a protein in the first and second portions is determined and the amounts measured in each are compared. The difference between the two measurements is an indication of whether the disease related conformation of the protein was present in the sample. The method can also determine the concentration of the disease related conformation and the particular strain present.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN
AN 94:106894 USPATFULL
TI Protein-dimeric polysaccharide conjugate vaccine
IN Marburg, Stephen, Metuchen, NJ, United States
Tolman, Richard L., Warren, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5371197 19941206
AI US 1991-766242 19910924 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kim, Kay K. A.
LREP Pfeiffer, Hesna J., Parr, Richard J., Bencen, Gerard H.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1687
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A conjugate immunogen, having polysaccharide moieties derived from bacterial sources, provides a multivalent vaccine with a low protein to polysaccharide ratio. The vaccine reduces complications associated with injection of protein immunogens due to pyrogenic responses, such as swelling and pain, and is particularly suitable for administration to infants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.